

Norwich Bulletin  
and Courier.

114 YEARS OLD.

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Norwich, Friday, July 29, 1910.

The Circulation of  
The Bulletin.

The Bulletin has the largest circulation of any paper in Eastern Connecticut, and from three to four times larger than that of any in Norwich. It is delivered to over 2,000 of the 4,000 houses in Norwich, and read by ninety-three per cent. of the people. In Windham it is delivered to over 500 houses. Patience and Danielson are over 1,100, and in all of these places it is considered the local daily.

Eastern Connecticut has forty-two towns, one hundred and sixty postoffice districts, and forty-one rural free delivery routes. The Bulletin is sold in every town and on all of the R. F. D. routes in Eastern Connecticut.

## CIRCULATION

1901, average.....4,412  
1905, average.....5,920  
Week ending  
July 23.....8,022

## WANTS TO GET THE TRUTH.

When there is a labor battle the air is usually filled with lies instead of smoke, and no one can tell which side produces most of them. The *Albany Messenger* is anxious to get the exact facts about the Grand Truck strike. It moved with care, but now it is forced to self-defence. It says: "There are striking men on the Central Vermont railway employees who know from personal knowledge that the representation made to the city council that the *Messenger* has not been fair in publishing their side of the contest, is not true. They know how many articles on their side of the question have been printed at their request, and how many more without it. They know how persistently *The Messenger* has solicited them to present their case themselves and offered them all reasonable space in which to publish it, and they know how they have each time declined. They know other details in connection with the *Messenger's* endeavor to be fair in this business, details that are intimately personal to them, and they can correct this mistaken criticism of mistaken associates if they care to do so."

Most every newspaper has had experiences of this kind. They try hard to get the truth and then are assailed as malicious spreaders of labor or capital, because something has been printed for truth which one or both sides declare to be a lie. *The Messenger* has the Bulletin's sympathies. It isn't likely to get what it wants.

## FOOLS IN FINANCE.

It is surprising how often an incompetent speculator in the banks of this country as a defaulter, and how simple and glibly these clerks and cashiers appear when the story of their criminal folly is told.

Erwin Wider, the cashier of the New York branch of the Russo-Chinese bank, who is still missing, is one of these. He stole \$500,000 from the bank and fled to New York. He was simply a dupe of a clever and clever as well as more villainous men. He got rid of \$30,000 in bonds and \$3,000 shares of industrial and railroad stocks and the rest he hid in a safe. He was simply a dupe of a clever and clever as well as more villainous men. He got rid of \$30,000 in bonds and \$3,000 shares of industrial and railroad stocks and the rest he hid in a safe.

This is an exhibit which tells for the total incompetence of Wider, and the wonder is that he should ever have been selected as cashier of such a bank.

The exercise of a little more care in the choice of officials and stricter watchfulness would save the banks millions of dollars annually.

## PRESERVING MACADAM ROADS.

The New Haven Journal-Courier informs its readers that a new oiling experiment is to be tried in New Haven this summer by Director of Public Works James in consequence of a trip which the director and city engineer Kelly took to Hartford yesterday. The two city officials went to look over the grounds of the Capital city with the special idea of looking into use of the best asphaltum oils there for the purpose of preserving macadam roads. The oil which has been used in this city is of a light specific gravity, the first kind tried being about 15 per cent, while the second was known as a 35 per cent. oil. The oil found in use in Hartford, however, are a 65 and 50 per cent. oil.

It is a patent fact that it is not oil that binds macadam roads, but the action of water upon the micel in trap rock. The action of oil is to not only lay the dust, but also to permeate the roadbed and to make the metal and its covering waterproof. Looked at from this point of view, it is there to act as a preservative to water-bound, crushed-stone roads by shutting the water out?

Although using oil that the public demand under protest, the state highway commissioner believes that its use is detrimental to macadam roads and yields upon the plea that in the face of high speeded automobiles and the great clouds of dust they raise public comfort seems to make the use of oil a necessity.

Oil and water will not mix, and if water is the strengthening agent for macadam, what can be gained by using oil and shutting water out, if the aim is to preserve the roads?

Georgia is told not to increase her acreage in corn but to increase the crop per acre. The advice is to grow the better latitude nor longitude, but just fit.

If James R. Garfield is a chip of the old block he knows how to take his medicine.

## HEART NOT BOWED DOWN.

Who can think of Colonel Bryan after his political knockout in Nebraska as a democratic leader as a man with his heart bowed down?

Colonel Bryan's optimism has been his stock in trade during his whole 20 years of supremacy in democratic affairs. To a degree the optimism of Bryan and of Jefferson was not so dissimilar. Both had worn their chaplets for a score of years, and had they had the sense to have retired at the psychological moment they could have worn them and gone down in history as unwhipped champions. Both battled once more, and lost.

There is little danger that Colonel Bryan will cast his lot with the republicans. Bryan is really committed as a prohibitionist, and with Texas moving for state-wide prohibition, and other states showing the same tendency, there are democrats who believe that the prohibition party may yet become a potent factor in the nation's politics. Colonel Bryan is very apt to join the prohibitionists or socialists—rather than the republicans.

**WHY SHOULD HE?**

What! Bulkeley submit his claims to a popular test? Never! There is just one thing he is less likely to do, if that is possible, and that is to accept an invitation to meet McLean on the public platform, in joint debate, upon the merits of their respective candidacies.—Exchange.

Why is there a reason for the use of any different methods for electing a United States senator in 1911 than were used in the repeated elections of McLean? The answer is simple. The method of election by the legislature of their predecessors were in any way adversely affected by the legal methods of procedure—methods which can be readily changed to meet the needs of an ambitious man who calls for a new method because he feels that he has no chance by the old method.

If the Hon. Mr. McLean was a senator would he sit and laugh at such challenges as these? If the desire to make change is born of anything except a forlorn hope if the legal methods are continued, *The Bulletin* does not know what it is. Of course, the old methods will be used for election of a United States senator from Connecticut, for the law prescribes the way in which the election shall be held. What warrant is there for holding it in any other way?

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

Helty Greene's son weighs 300 pounds. Her fortunes are all large.

The Sons of Rest never yearn for a vacation. They recognize no necessity for one.

The question is now raised if a wild automobile ride can be a joy ride if no one is killed.

When Canada demands reciprocity she wants the balance to be flatteringly Canadian.

Los Angeles wouldn't have the prize fight, but she welcomes Jeffries home with his purse of gold.

The sunrise gun on one Massachusetts fort is fired at 6 a. m. The sun doesn't mind this libel.

A farmer who has eaten flies for 50 years declares the scare about them. He speaks from experience.

The hay fever advertisements are appearing to lure those who do not know how to help themselves.

It was a lurid and noisy shower, but there is no fault to be found with its way of sending down the rain.

It is not strange that a boy who lived near a bathing beach thought a zebra was a horse in a bathing suit.

A Boston paper thinks that a hall exhibit of industrial products would be a good distinctive feature for Labor day.

Happy thought for today: If you take naturally to the pump in these days, see that it is not the beer pump!

Poor spellers are increasing. Iowa rejected 96 in 137 applications for teachers' certificates because of mistakes in spelling.

It is claimed that the hobble skirt has broken from captivity and is running wild in Kansas. Let us hope it will not frighten the reporters!

The value of a dog is never really known until the owner gets into court to settle a damage case, then he would like to sell him at the court's appraisal.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Telephone Situation in Preston.

Mr. Editor: There is much dissatisfaction with the telephone situation in Preston. A cheap efficient service means much to local interests in all rural communities. The telephone is the one of country life. The social life is not developed and all interests suffer. The Southern New England telephone service within the means of the average farmer is a necessity. One must now pay \$15 a year for a telephone, and this gives him free use of only the few telephones in Preston, and only a very few in the people in town with whom he has business or social relations have telephones. It is of little value to him for local purposes. On all other calls in the Norwich exchange he must pay a toll which greatly increases the expense and puts the telephone beyond the reach of the great majority.

Again the Southern New England adopts a unique policy in extending its system. Most other public utilities companies invest capital in extending the plant. The S. N. E. gives its service under the conditions that usually exist in the country, but with one exception. The subscriber pay a large share of the cost of construction of the line. Ultimately the subscriber will have property largely built by the enforced contributions of the subscribers. A large section of the town will be without telephone service because the Southern New England will not build into the country, and on connecting service meet most of the cost of construction.

What is the remedy? It is for the parties interested to meet and agree upon a common course of action. If the Southern New England will give free service in the Norwich exchange, as is done for the people of Ledyard in the Mystic exchange, for instance, and extend its lines into desired territory, nothing further need be done.

If not then let a local association be organized and a local line built and operated. Let it be built in a thorough manner. Let it be a local line, not an England line. As the cost of construction is very light per mile, this can easily be done. Labor and material are reached with the Southern New England connection can be made with its lines. It is done in Ledyard, Huntington, etc. Service will then be less expensive than now. In Huntington it is only a few years ago that the lines were not used by the shareholders, and first cost was hardly

## THE BULLETIN'S DAILY STORY

## TEMPTED

"If Richard Prentice will communicate with Golden & Golden, attorneys, he will receive information of value regarding the disposal of the estate of the late John Prentice."

Roger Quincy read the advertisement a second time and sighed heavily. So Dick's friend could have worn them and gone down in history as unwhipped champions. Both battled once more, and lost.

There is little danger that Colonel Bryan will cast his lot with the republicans. Bryan is really committed as a prohibitionist, and with Texas moving for state-wide prohibition, and other states showing the same tendency, there are democrats who believe that the prohibition party may yet become a potent factor in the nation's politics. Colonel Bryan is very apt to join the prohibitionists or socialists—rather than the republicans.

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Through the long night he wrestled with the problem, trying to silence his conscience with the reminder that had Dick lived the money would have been his, that he was only carrying out the plans he and Dick had perfected during that fatal African hunting trip. Surely, if Dick could know he would understand!

Then at the thought of Mary Graydon his determination wavered, for he knew her pure womanly wisdom would pronounce such a deed unworthy, no matter what the ultimate object might be.

When he entered the office of Golden & Golden the next forenoon, he was still undecided. The senior Mr. Golden was busy at his desk and from an inner office came the click of a typewriter. The lawyer motioned him to be seated and stepped to the open door.

"Take this letter, please, Miss Graydon,"

Roger was startled at the familiar name. Was it possible that the girl in the next room was Mary Graydon? Then he remembered that her father was a friend of his father's. Why more natural than that she should find a position in the office of his solicitor! He turned to the door and saw that the reasoning was correct and he had an illuminating vision of the real meaning of the step he was contemplating.

His life had been clean until now, his eyes had fallen before those of no man, but if he took the name and place of Richard Prentice his whole life became a sham and no good could ever justify such an act. With a sudden revulsion of mind he turned away from the temptation which had nearly mastered him and when Mr. Golden returned he spoke with tears.

"I am Dr. Quincy, sir, a friend of Richard Prentice."

There was a crash among the keys of the machine in the next office and a smile broke the hard lines of Roger's lips. He knew now that Mary Graydon was listening, for a great silence followed the crash.

Mr. Golden laid out his hand. "I hope you bear no ill news, Dr. Quincy,"

"Richard died six months ago in Africa," Roger said sadly.

There was a sudden stir in the inner office and Mary Graydon came to the door.

"Roger!"

The lawyer slipped away for a few moments, and when he returned the girl's cheeks glowed with soft color, although his eyes shone with tears.

Roger had told her the story of Dick's death and his home coming; of the trip to the old home and his disappointment; of the temptation that he had met and conquered.

In the talk that followed the elder man learned of the plans Roger and Dick had made.

"I presume you know," he said at length, "that my son and I are named as trustees of this estate in the event of Richard's death. I have been thinking of this for some time, and I have decided to name you as the trustee, sir."

"I did not need a physician," Mr. Golden continued, "to take charge of the hospital work, and I am sure it would be Mr. Prentice's wish that you should take his place. Will you accept the position?"

Roger's face quivered and his voice was not quite steady as he answered: "I can never thank you enough for this offer means to me, Mr. Golden. It has been my dearest wish since Dick died to take his place in the world, and I am glad to do so."

"We will do it together, for Dick's sake,"—Boston Post.

It is possible, of course, that the country might get along better if the politicians would let it alone, but the politicians will not let it alone. They have had a hand in governmental affairs since the beginning and probably will have it to the end. It might help, if we could lose the politicians and develop a school of statesmen, but that is hardly to be expected. The politicians are certain that he is a statesman and, unfortunately, frequently has convinced a lot of folks to the same effect. Under our system of government the politician is a necessary evil and he is here to stay. What we have got to do is to develop a better grade of politicians.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

**No Chance for Losing Them.**

In a recent newspaper interview James J. Hill said that the country would be all right if the politicians would let it alone. The country is in a bad way, but the politicians are certain that he is a statesman and, unfortunately, frequently has convinced a lot of folks to the same effect. Under our system of government the politician is a necessary evil and he is here to stay. What we have got to do is to develop a better grade of politicians.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

**The Modernist in Zear.**

Zear is a town of 2,000 people and is located in Ohio. Its communal founders brought the arts and crafts, tastes and prejudices with them to this country and here build a town so completely foreign in aspect, that a stranger might think it was a far-away German province. And it is not only foreign but it looks old, steeped in quietude and restfulness, and dignity of years.

In Zear today there is an old man, old even for Zear, who voices the fading days of the most modern concerns. He is engaged in making the model of an airplane, using aluminum, a material unattainable for the purpose thirty years ago, and incorporating in the invention the experience of aeronauts whose names were scarce heard of a few months since. Looking out up-

on the red roofs of this quaint village the inventor dreams of the future crowding close. The splutter of a gasoline engine vies with the drone of bees. The ideas of the newest of worlds dwell in the oldest of old-world communities possibly ever transplanted. Where the automobile is an anachronism, an intrusion upon the scene, an aged man toils at that which would make the motor car the utility of yesterday.

One can conceive an inhabitant of Zear planning an improvement in oxcarts, but inventing an airship—it is almost unbelievable.—Toledo Blade.

**Seidel Continues to Surprise.**

Emil Seidel, the socialist mayor of Milwaukee, is like Mr. Gaynor in one respect—scarcely a day passes that he does not do some sensible thing in a simple way that no one had thought of before. He has been in office only a little over two months, yet the republicans and democrats who prophesied dire things as a result of his election are joining in his praise. He does not do things in a showy way. He would act. He seems to have a high regard for the laws of the state and a wholesome respect for the laws and ordinances of the city that his democratic predecessor, David Rose, never even pretended to have. As a German and a socialist he was expected to interpret the laws "liberally." Yet under his hand the total number of saloons has been cut down considerably by the refusal of licenses to a long list of places which have been previously allowed to break the excise regulations with impunity in the past. Last week a hundred and thirty "protected" places closed their doors in despair.

Mayor Seidel is strictly enforcing the liquor laws of the state and district. He has just now made it a point of policy to refuse to issue licenses for saloons which have been previously allowed to break the excise regulations with impunity in the past. Last week a hundred and thirty "protected" places closed their doors in despair.

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